

Newport Mercury.

VOLUME CLXI.—NO. 12

NEWPORT, R. I. AUGUST 31, 1918

WHOLE NUMBER 8,925



The Mercury.

—Published bi-

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO

JOHN P. BANBORN, /
A. H. BANBORN, / Editors

Mercury Building,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June, 1859, and is the second newspaper of this city and one of the oldest in the country. It is a large weekly sheet of full-page editorials, news, international, foreign, and regional news, political, financial, and religious columns, and classified advertisements. It is published every Saturday morning at the price of 10 cents, and is distributed in every section of the state and throughout the country. It is a good paper and is well worth reading.

Local Matters.

SOCIAL OF THE REVOLUTION

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the Revolution, was held in the rooms of the Miantonomi Club on Thursday evening, August 20th, the anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island. It has been customary for the members and guests to enjoy a banquet on this occasion, but for the last two years this feature has been omitted because of the fact that the Station is at war. Following the business meeting an excellent entertainment was served by the Club steward, and a pleasant social evening was enjoyed.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Rev. B. Kenner
First Vice President—Howard G. Park
Second Vice President—George H. Beck
Secretary—Francis L. Greene
Treasurer—Alvah H. Eastman
Registrar—Edwin P. Robinson
Ecclesiastic—Rev. William Bedford

Captain—Rev. Stanley C. Myrick
Sergeant—Dr. William A. Sherman
Muster—Col. Frank P. King
Board of Managers—Rev. George H. Beck
and Francis P. Peckham, John P. Sargent, Edward A. Sherman, Frederick F. Garrison, James P. Cozzens, George P. Austin, William P. Harvey, Harry P. Wing.

Delegates to the General Society—
Rev. B. Kenner, John P. Sargent,
Francis L. Greene.

Alternates—Rev. William Bedford
Miss, Dr. Edwin P. Robinson, Howard G. Park.

A report of the last session of the General Society, which were held at Valley Forge, was presented by Mr. John P. Banborn. Mr. Clarence M. Turner, field director of the Red Cross for the Second Naval District, gave a very interesting account of the work that is being done here by this organization.

OLD STONE MILL AGAIN

Chief Strongheart of the Yankton Sioux of Indians of Washington gave a address on Y. H. C. A. war activities before a large audience at Town Hall yesterday evening. He was presented by Mayor Birdkin. In the course of his remarks the Chief gave a little talk on the origin of the Old Stone Mill, which was interesting even though probably far from accurate.

He claimed that the structure was built by the aborigines, probably the Narragansett Tribe of Indians, as a place of assembly and worship. His principal objection to the acceptance of the mill idea seemed to be that the Indians had no fire and the stone could not have been used for such purposes.

The Chief apparently had never heard of the one old page read before the Newport Historical Society some months ago, concerning the Old Stone Mill at Newport with a stone mill of similar construction at Llanidloes, England, of unknown history and which is still used for milling purposes. However, the talk was interesting.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard N. Snodder are enjoying a two weeks' vacation in the White Mountains.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

Although there was a very small attendance at the meeting of the representative council on Monday evening, considerable business of real importance to the city was transacted. There was barely a quorum of members present after the roll had been called and the late comers checked as being present, and later in the evening when some of the members had dropped out business had to be suspended because there was no quorum present. How long the council had been continuing to do business without a quorum none could tell, but as soon as the question was raised the state was obliged to announce that a quorum was lacking. Some matters of more or less importance were still pending when adjournment for this reason was taken.

At the opening of the meeting, the resignation of George B. Austin was read and accepted, by having entered the National Army. The recommendations and report of the board of aldermen on the proposition of the United States Housing Corporation were read. The board recommended that the mark be done by the city at the minimum cost, the estimate being \$12,000, and it was stated that this plan would be satisfactory to the representatives of the Housing Corporation. Mr. Brackell asked if the Corporation was a private enterprise and was informed that the United States Government owned all the stock. There was some discussion of the subject, and it was suggested that the clause requiring the buying of all stores be stricken out for fear that it would prevent the completion of the mark if the companies should be unable to procure the necessary materials, but the resolution was finally passed as presented.

The board of aldermen also recommended that the board be authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness for not exceeding \$75,000 as needed from time to time to meet the deficit that has been incurred this year. The certificates are to be in the sum of \$5,000 and are to be paid off at the rate of \$10,000 annually. The question of legality and feasibility of this issue was raised, but the city collector ruled that the action would be legal, and Chairman Congdon said that the local banks would float the bonds. The resolution was passed. Several small additional appropriations were made for various departments.

President Lawrence L. Billingsley of the Newport Improvement Association and Dr. Richard V. Mattison of the same association secured the floor, and each spoke with considerable feeling on the local gas question. Dr. Beck then introduced a resolution which was passed after some discussion. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The gas light furnished by the Cleveland Vapor Light Company under the existing contract with the city of Newport does not comply with the terms and specifications of said contract, and

Whereas, The gas furnished by the Newport Gas Light Company to the inhabitants of the city for illuminating, cooking, and manufacturing purposes is notoriously unsafe, unsatisfactory, and unsatisfactory, and

Whereas, The charges made by the Newport Gas Light Company for the gas now furnished by it for domestic, illuminating and heating purposes are excessive and unwarranted, and

Whereas, It has come to the attention of this body that the Newport Gas Light Company proposes to increase the price as now charged for said gas, and there appears to be no intention on the part of said Newport Gas Light Company to improve the quality of the gas now furnished;

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the board of aldermen be and it is hereby instructed to make no further payment for light furnished by the Cleveland Vapor Light Company under its contract with the city of Newport until it has complied with the terms and specifications of said contract;

That the protest be entered with the Newport Gas Light Company against the poor, unreliable and unsatisfactory quality of gas furnished by the said company to the people of this city for domestic lighting and heating purposes;

That the city collector, together with a commission to be appointed by the chairman of this Council, appear before the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Rhode Island and then there make protest against the quality of gas now furnished to the inhabitants of this city by the Newport Gas Light Company;

That the city collector, together with the said commission as appointed appear before the said Public Utilities Commission and then there protest against the entry of any person authorizing the Newport Gas Light Company to increase the prices now charged by it for the kind of gas furnished to the city of Newport for illuminating, lighting, and the inhabitants of the city of Newport for domestic purposes;

That the city collector, together with the said commission as appointed appear before the said Public Utilities Commission and then there protest against the entry of any person authorizing the Newport Gas Light Company to increase the prices now charged by it for the kind of gas furnished to the city of Newport for illuminating, lighting, and the inhabitants of the city of Newport for domestic purposes;

That a further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, duly certified by the city clerk of the city of Newport, be directed to the Newport Gas Light Company, the Cleveland Vapor Light Company, and the Public Utilities Commission of the state of Rhode Island.

Major Edgar H. Thompson, U. S. A., has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Thompson.

On recommendation of the board of aldermen, that body was authorized to procure proposals and make a new contract for the collection of garbage, the present contract expiring on January 1st. An appropriation was made for the purchase of coal for the School department to carry it through April next. A petition of the special police officers for one day off in eight, whenever they are called into service, was referred to the committee of 25, and the same course was followed on the petitions of the permanent strength for an increase of pay.

An amendment to the hackney ordinance was brought up, involving the use of the red lugs required at present, and while this matter was under discussion the point of "no quorum" was raised, and the board was forced to take an adjournment.

CONTRACT FOR NAVY EXTENSION.

The Charles B. Maguire Company of Providence has obtained the contract for the development of the Coddington Point property for the Navy Department, the contract price being \$3,374,020. Work will be begun at once and this vast enterprise will be pushed through to a finish as rapidly as possible, it being expected that the entire plant will be in readiness for use in the spring. This will require an immense force of men and materials as the construction is to be of a permanent nature and intended to be of real use after the termination of the war.

The spur track from the railroad has already been put in, and materials will be coming along with a rush from now on. The first shipments will be of lumber to erect the temporary quarters of the vast army of laborers who will be employed on the grounds. In addition to the large number of important buildings that will be erected there will be much grading to be done, roads constructed, main line for water gas, and electricity, and all the incidental improvements to make up a complete city. It is expected that the Coddington Point development will overshadow that of the present Training Station on Contern Harbor Island. It is also expected that this permanent construction will be such as to insure the maintenance of the Training Station on a large scale even after the war comes to an end, regardless of what may happen to the other emergency stations that have been erected in various parts of the country.

Newport cannot fail to benefit greatly by this extension of the situation, which has been talked of for a great many years, but which many Newporters had long since given up hope of seeing.

There was an unusual hearing before United States Commissioner Cornelius C. Moore on Monday afternoon, when Mrs. Jennie Davis was presented before the Commissioner under the espionage act, charged with uttering slanderous remarks against the United States Army and the Red Cross. A number of witnesses were called for both sides, and the defendant testified in her own behalf, denying that she said anything against the government or the Red Cross. At the conclusion of the hearing the defendant was adjudged probably guilty and was bound over for the November session of the Federal grand jury in the sum of \$1,500, with her husband as security.

There was a serious break in the water main on Broadway opposite Summer street on Wednesday and a large amount of water went to waste in consequence. This is the second serious break within a few weeks, the other occurring at Broadway and Equality Park.

The drawings and lithographs of war work in America by Vernon Howe Bailey will be on exhibition at the rooms of the Art Association of Newport all next week, and the exhibition will open today, Saturday, as a private view for members of the Association and invited guests.

Tomorrow will be the first day of September, the first of the fall months, and summer is practically over. While we may expect some of our beautiful fall weather, the season indicates that winter is approaching.

The Newport Horse Show has been the center of attraction in the summer colony this week, and has been an entire success.

Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton King have returned to their home in Joliet, after spending some time in Newport.

Major Edgar H. Thompson, U. S. A., has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Thompson.

TAX PAYERS' PROTEST.

A meeting of the property owners along Thames street was held in the Colonial Building on Wednesday afternoon to express their opinion in regard to the greatly increased valuation of Thames street property by the board of tax assessors. There were some fifty owners or representatives present, and the general consensus of opinion seemed to be that there had been discrimination shown in raising the valuations on Thames street while other parts of the city had not been touched. At the conclusion of the meeting a committee was appointed to draw up a formal protest for presentation to the representative council. The meeting was called to order by Colonel William P. Shefield, and Colonel Edward A. Sherman explained the purpose of the meeting. He said that while the assessments on Thames street property might not be unfair of themselves, because of their value, it seemed unfair to increase the assessment in this section alone, without increasing other property of value. Colonel Shefield explained that little could be done for this year, but it might be possible to obtain a decision as to what should be done next year.

A number of property owners spoke in protest against the increase, some claiming that their property was assessed for more than it cost and others that their tenants had long leases so that no additional revenue could be obtained from the property to meet the increased taxes. Among the speakers were J. Alton Barker, Joseph T. Perry, William H. Tibbets, John de Pal, Herbert L. Dyer, Robert S. Hayes, Antonio G. Ferrelli, Harry A. Titus and others. City Solicitor Sullivan spoke in behalf of the tax assessors, showing how little time they had to make an increased valuation all over the city when it was found that the tax rate fixed by the council would not produce the revenue that they were required to raise. The assessors felt that there had been an undervaluation of Thames street property. If a protest is made to the representative council, an explanation will be made by the board of assessors.

It was voted to appoint a committee of five to draw up a protest to the representative council, and the chair named Thomas F. Keeher, Antonio G. Ferrelli, J. Alton Barker, John de Pal, and Dalton E. Young.

SUNDAY AUTOING RESTRICTED.

It is expected that Newport will be considerably affected by the regulations promulgated this week to prevent the use of automobiles for pleasure purposes on Sunday. While there is at present no penalty involved for breach of the regulations, it is expected that there will be a very material reduction in the autos that come over the road on Sunday. As this class of travel is a means of bringing many spenders to Newport on Sunday the revenue may be expected to fall off somewhat.

Newport auto owners, who have been accustomed to a Sunday jaunt to other places, will also be affected by the new regulations. There are here, as well as elsewhere, many auto owners who have no other time for the use of their machines than on Sundays.

Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, is expected to pay a visit to Newport some time in September and look over the whole station here as well as the improvements that are already underway. He will be the guest of Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman during his stay in Newport.

The premium lists of the Newport County Fair are being distributed, and President I. Lincoln Sherman expects this to be one of the finest events ever held on the Portsmouth Fair Grounds. It will have to go some to excell all of its predecessors.

The minstrel troupe of the Training Station went to Block Island on Friday to give a performance for the men at that naval base. The show that was scheduled for the Coddington Point open air theatre on Wednesday evening was not presented because of a conflict of orders regarding passes.

The marriage of Miss Gladys Frances Putman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Putman, and Mr. Walter B. Clarke, will take place on Sunday. Mr. Clarke, who is a Newport boy, is at present employed at the Watertown Arsenal.

Mr. George F. Rodda of this city has just graduated from the officers' training school and received his commission as second lieutenant in the National Army. He was formerly a sergeant in the Newport Artillery.

FRANK S. PEMBER.

Mr. Frank S. Pember died at his home on Thames street on Sunday after a short illness, death being due to prolonged hemorrhages. He was sixty-three years of age.

Mr. Pember was well known throughout the city, having been prominent in musical and political circles. He was formerly a member of the Training Station Band, with which he was connected for seventeen years, and had also been connected with a number of the leading orchestras of the city. He was for a number of years a member of the Republican city committee, and served one term as a member of the old common council from the fourth ward. He had long been member of Weston Shasta Tribe of Red Men. He was for a considerable time engaged in business on Bellevue avenue as a merchant, but for the past year had been employed at the Torpedo Station.

Mr. Pember leaves a widow and one son, Mr. Walter C. Pember, also a brother, Mr. Lewis Pember, and two sisters, Mrs. Thomas Lyons and Mrs. Jane Ranishott.

SEVERAL FIRE ALARMS.

A fire in the attic of a large house on Fillmore court was the cause for an alarm from box 24 early Sunday morning, and the department had considerable work to do. There were many colored families living in the building, and they were driven out by the smoke and flames. Although the fire itself was confined to the upper part of the building, the rest of the structure was considerably damaged by water as well as by the necessary cutting to make sure that the flames were extinguished.

The cause of the fire was undetermined but it may have started around the chimney. The building is one of those that was built from the material obtained by the wrecking of the old Fillmore house many years ago. It is owned by Frank S. Bryer.

Last Tuesday evening, box 412 was sounded for a threatening fire in the store of A. Ferraris near the street railway waiting room on Spring street. Sailors who were passing discovered the incipient blaze and breaking open the store had the fire out before the department reached the scene. Had the fire progressed a little more before being discovered the results would have been serious as the upper stories of the building are used as apartments.

Wednesday evening there was a brisk fire on J. K. Sullivan's lighter which was moored at Coddington wharf. Box 61 was sounded and when the firemen arrived they found the deck house burning merrily. Several streams of water were turned on, and the fire was knocked down but considerable time was required to make sure that all danger was removed. The cause of the fire was unknown.

As usual at waterfront fires the fire-fighting forces of the navy department were ready to go into action if their services were required.

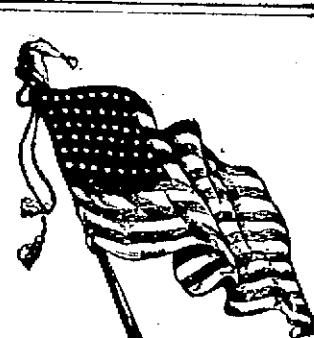
The weekly session of the board of aldermen was held on Thursday evening, when the business was principally routine, payrolls being approved and a number of licenses of various kinds being granted. The police department reported a holder of an auto hackney license for carrying more passengers than allowed by regulation, and the board directed him to appear before them and show cause why his license should not be revoked.

The attendance at the weekly drills at the Training Station increases every week. Last Wednesday afternoon Washington Square and Broadway presented the appearance of a busy Sunday to judge by the vast crowds of visitors who were waiting to take the Fall River and Providence cars back to their homes. The congestion was very great.

Next Monday will be Labor Day and will be observed as a general holiday in Newport, although there will be no particular program for observance. This is the last of the summer holidays and if the weather is favorable there should be a large crowd of visitors in Newport.

A young man who had escaped from the State Farm at West Bridgewater, Mass., was gathered in by the local police on Wednesday and was later turned over to the Massachusetts authorities.

Some thirty young men who have come of age since the last draft registration went to the office of the local board last Saturday and were registered in accordance with orders from Washington.



MIDDLETOWN

(From our Regular Correspondent)

Through the interest of Miss Ellen E. Smith, treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, "a tea," and cake sale have been held for a number of years upon the grounds of her home, for the benefit of the church work. Perfect weather and a good attendance made the event this year a very successful affair. The guest of honor was a former pastor, Rev. Edward E. Wells, of Attleboro, Mass., who was in town for a portion of the day. Mrs. George H. Irish, the president of the Ladies' Aid, was in general charge. The affair is not one of the regular church activities but is conducted informally by a number of the members.

Rev. Philip Rhinelander, Bishop of Pennsylvania, will be the preacher at the Sunday morning service at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel.

Mrs. Lydia B. Clae of Turner's road, who suffered a broken rib in the winter by a fall in the house, is again laid up with a similar accident which occurred on Monday when she fell against the door frame in her sun porch and fractured the ribs on the same side. Her right arm was also wrenched.

Mrs. Clae has been a great sufferer and the accidents have been attributed to dizziness in her head. Although about house the most of the time, she has been in poor health for many years.

It is expected to conclude the Better Babies campaign

North of Fifty-Three

by

Bertrand W. Sinclair

Copyright 1918, D. C. Heath & Co.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Street of the Trail.

Rowing Bill dumped his second pack on the summit of the Klapapp, and looked away to where the valley that opened out of the basin showed its bluered hollow in the distance. But he uttered no welcome regards. With horses they could have ridden south through a rolling country, where every stretch of timber gave off a green-grown roof. Instead they were forced back over the rugged waste by which they had crossed the range the summer before. Club, holding firm and gallantly two hundred pounds, the hairy shoulders Bill could pack half that weight. For his wife the think was a physical impossibility, even had he prompted her to try. Hence every mile advanced meant that he doubled the distance between one camp to the next. They sat there holding to a blacked spear, and that was Hazel's load—all he would allow her to carry.

"We've no pack today, little person," he would say, "I don't mind me. I've three till for you."

But even with physical strength such endurance was not killing work to such those rugged slopes with a heavy load. Only his thoughts, accompanying the road, could be anything like approachable. They were thoughts, and their bodies, which were weariness that weighed on him when they gained the pass, still on the summit of the King pine ridge.

"Well, we're over the hump," Bill remarked cheerfully. "It's a cheery ride down to the Strata. I don't think we're more than fifty or sixty miles to where we can take to the water."

This made better time on the woodless slope, but the journey became a mixture of sheer exhaustion. Pool was weary—limbs and soul and heart were tired and tired yet for the way. The black trees and monotonous landscape about them made everything fatiguing.

So they came at last to the Strata, and Hazel's dark features hid under the rock mask of its whitening robes. The stream's eddies—a deep, swift, turbulent stream. But Bill tested vigilantly, and in the mounting spray and cold a steady color, and began to swim. Slowly the thick current carried them to the foot of a steep, rocky, sloping bank.

In a week it was finished. They had the sack of gold, the bundle of furs, their wagons camped alongside, and swam off into the stream.

The Strata drops fifteen hundred feet in a hundred miles. Wherefore there are rapids, falling stretches of white water in which many a good canoe has come to grief. Some of those they ran at imminent peril. Once the worst they lined the canoe from the bank. And in the second week of July they brought up at the head of Klapapp Canon. Hazelton lay a few miles below. But the Klapapp stayed them, a solid box cut through old stone, in which the waters raged with a deafening roar. No man ventured into that wild gorge. They abandoned the dugout. Bill slung the sack of gold and the date of his on his back.

"It's the last tap, Hazel," said he. "We'll leave the rest of it for the first Strata that happens along."

So they set out bravely to trudge the remaining distance. And as the fortunes of the trail sometimes be-

streak and lobster trail—but I wonder if they could handle a road in this man's town? Say, do you know this fort beginning to find out how hungry I am for the flesh pots. Aren't you?"

She was frankly red. The long, monotonous months she had been struggling against just such cravings impossible of realization, and there were all the more tantalizing. She had been a year in the wilderness and the wilderness had not only lost her glamour, but had become a tiring task.

"You met 'Old Jack' in the hotel?

"Yes, their enterprise has gone the length of establishing a branch bank here. I saw."

He called her attention to a square-roofed cabin with new-boarded walls, roof galleries of paint, except where a row of black letters set forth that it was the Bank of British North America.

"That's a good place to show this hillside," he remarked. "I want to get it off my hands."

So to the bank they beat their steps. A solemn, horse-faced Englishman weighed the gold and tested Bill's report expressing a polite regret that lack of facility to determine its due date prevented him from certifying it to each.

"That means a trip to Vancouver," Bill remarked outside. "Well, we can stand that."

From the bank they went to the hotel registered, and were shown to a room. For the first time since the summit of the Klapapp Range where her tiny hand glass had suffered disaster, Hazel was permitted a clear view of herself in a mirror.

"I'm a perfect fright!" she moaned.

"What?" Bill grunted. "You're all right, look at me."

The trail had dealt kindly with both in the matter of their personal appearance. Tanned to an abiding brown, they were, and Hazel's weather-worn face was spattered with fine lines and marked with certain scratches suffered in the brush as they skinned the Klapapp. Her hair had lost its sleek gloss, smoothness of arrangement. Her hands were reddened and rough. But clearly she was concerned with the sad state of her apparel. She had come a matter of four hundred miles in the clothes on her back—and they bore unequivocal evidence of the journey.

"I'm a perfect fright," she repeated pettishly. "One's manners, words, clothing, and complexion all suffer from too close contact with bear-heaved North."

"Thanks!" he returned shortly. "I suppose I'm a perfect fright, too. Long hair, whiskers, graying, calloused hands, and all the rest of it. A shave and a hair cut, a bath and a new suit of clothes will remedy that. But I'll be the same personality in every essential quality that I was when I sweated over the Klapapp with a hundred pounds on my back."

"I hope so," she retorted. "I don't require the shave, thank goodness, but I certainly need a bath—and clothes. I wish I had the gear suit that's probably getting all moldy and moth-eaten in the Pine River cabin. I wonder if I can get anything fit to wear here!"

"Women live here!" Bill returned quietly, "and I suppose the stores supply 'em with duds. Tailor that bank roll of yours, and do some shopping."

She sat on the edge of the bed, regarding her reflection in the mirror with extreme distaste. Bill shagged his thick stubble of a beard for a thoughtful minute. Then he sat down beside her.

"What's a mullah, hen?" he wheedled. "What makes you such a crosser patch all at once?"

"Oh, I don't know," she answered dolefully. "I'm tired and hungry, and I took a fright—and—oh, just everything."

"Put, tut!" he remonstrated good-naturedly. "That's just mood again. We're out of the woods, literally and figuratively. If you're hungry, let's go and see what we can make this hotel produce in the way of grub, before we do anything else."

"I wouldn't go into their dining-room looking like this for the world," she said decisively.

"All right; you go shopping, then," he proposed, "while I take these furs up to old Jack's place and turn them into money. Then we'll dress, and make this hotel feed us the best they've got. Cheer up. Maybe it was tough on you to slice a year out of your life and leave it in a country where there's nothing but woods and eternal silence—but we've got around twenty thousand dollars to show for it, Hazel. And one can't get something for nothing. There's a price mark on it somewhere, always. Be my good little pal—and see if you can't make one of these stores dig up a white waist and a black skirt, like you had on the first time I saw you."

He kissed her, and went quickly out. And after a long time of sober staring at her image in the glass Hazel shook herself impatiently.

"I'm a silly, foolish, incompetent little beast," she whispered. "Bill ought to thumb me, instead of being kind. I can do anything, and I don't know much, and I'm a scroffer for looks right now. And I started out to be a real partner!"

She wiped an errant tear away, and made her way to a store. The stock of ready-made clothing drove her to despair. It seemed that what women resided in Hazelton must lavishly dress in Mother Hubbard gowns of

cheap cotton print with other garments to match. But eventually they found for her undergarments of a sort, a waist and skirt, and a comfortable pair of shoes. Hazel, as a milliner would understand the term, there were none. And in default of such she stuck to the only fell garments she had woven into the Klapapp and out again—which, in truth, became her very well, when tilted at the proper angle above her heavy black hat. Then she went back to the hotel, and sought a bathhouse.

Returning from this she found Bill, a Bill all shaved and shaven, unloading himself of muddy packages of new attire.

"Aha, everything is fresh!" he greeted. "Old Jack jumped off the pole, and paid a fair price for the lot. Also the ranch deal has gone through. He's a fifteen-year-old black. Scott is a man and has it surveyed and classified and the deed written for me. And—oh, say, here's a letter for you."

"You met 'Old Jack' in the hotel?" she asked. "I wrote to Louise Marsh when we were going north. Good heavens, look at the date! It's been here since last September!"

"Blackberry knew where we were!" Bill explained. "Sometimes he camps like this; they hold mail two or three years for men that have gone into the interior."

She put aside the letter, and dressed while Bill had his bath. Then, with the smoke and aroma of a hard trail diffused and with decent clothes upon them, they sought the dining-room. There, while they waited to be served, Hazel read Louise Marsh's letter and passed it to Bill with a self-sufficient little laugh.

"There's an invitation there we might accept," she said vacuously.

He returned the letter as the waitress brought their food.

"Wouldn't it be nice to take a trip home?" Hazel suggested thoughtfully. "I'm sure we."

"We are going home," Bill reminded gently.

"Of course," she smiled. "But I mean to Granville. I'd like to go back there with you for a while, just to—just to."

"To show you," he supplied laconically.

"Oh, Bill!" she pouted.

Nevertheless she could not deny that there was a measure of truth in his brief remark. She did want to "show you."

She looked across the table at her husband, and thought to herself with proud satisfaction that she had done well. Cleared from any angle whatsoever, Bill Wagstaff stood head and shoulders above all the men she had ever known. His physique and mentality, clean-minded and capable—indubitably she had captured a lion, and, though she might have hesitated stoutly the imputation, she wanted Granville to see her lion and hear him roar.

"Bill, thinking Granville?" Bill queried, when they had finished an uncommonly silent meal.

Hazel flushed slightly. She was, and momentarily she felt that she should have been thinking of their life nest up by Pine River Pass instead. She knew that Bill was hunting to the cabin. She herself regarded it with affection, but of a different degree from his. Her mind was more occupied with another, more palpitating circle of life than was possible at the cabin, much as she appreciated its green and peaceful beauty. The sack of gold lying in the bank had somehow opened up far flung possibilities. She skipped the interval of affairs which she knew must be attended to, and took herself and Bill to Granville, thence to the bigger, older cities, where money shouted in the voice of command, where all things were possible to those who had the power.

"You're about as sociable as a clam," she broke into his absorption at last.

He looked up in surprise, then checked the volume carelessly aside, and twisted himself around till his head rested in her lap.

"You! Bill!" he asked cheerfully. "Lonesome? Bored with yourself? Ain't I here? Surely you don't feel yourself neglected because I happen to have my nose stuck in a book?"

"Of course not!" she declared vigorously. The childish absurdity of her attitude struck her with sudden force. "Still, I'd like you to talk to me once in a while."

Bill's eyes narrowed a trifle, but he still smiled. And suddenly he stepped around behind her chair, put both hands under her chin, and tilted her head backward.

"Ah, you're plumb sick and tired to death of everything, aren't you?" he said soberly. "You've been up here too long. You sure need a change. I'll have to take you out and give you the freedom of the cities, let you dissipate and plink-toe, and rub elbows with the mob for a while. Then you'll be glad to drift back to this woodsy hiding place of ours. When do you want to start?"

"Why, Bill!" she protested.

But she realized in a flash that Bill could read her better than she could read herself. Few of her emotions could remain long hidden from that keenly observing and mercilessly logical mind. She knew that he guessed where she stood, and by what paths she had gotten there. Trust him to know. And it made her very tender toward him that he was so quick to understand. Most men would have resented.

"I want to pack a few tons of hay," he went on, disregarding her exclamation. "I'll need it in the spring, if not this winter. Soon as that's done we'll hit the high spots. We'll take three or four thousand dollars, and while it lasts we'll be a couple of—of high-class tramps. Huh? Does it sound good?"

She nodded vigorously.

"Pork up, then," he wheedled.

"Bill-hoy," she intimated, "you mustn't take me too seriously."

"I took you for better or for worse," he answered, with a kiss. "I don't want it to turn out worse. I want you to be contented and happy here, where I've planned to make our home. I know you love me quite a lot, little person. Nature fitted us in a good many ways to be mates. But you've gone through a pretty drastic stage of isolation in this rather grim country, and I guess it doesn't seem such an abiding place as it did at first. I don't want you to nurse that feeling until it becomes chronic. Then we would be out of tune, and it would be good-by happiness. But I think I know the cure for your malady."

In the morning he began his hay cutting. About eleven o'clock he threw down his scythe and stalked to the house.

"Put on your hat, and let's go investigate a mystery," said he. "I heard a cow bawl in the woods a minute ago. A regular barnyard bellow."

"A cow bawling?" she echoed.

"Sure! What would cattle be doing away up there?"

"That's what I want to know!" Bill laughed. "I've never seen a cow north of Fraser—not this side of the Rockies, anyway."

They saddled their horses, and rode out in the direction from whence had arisen the bovine complaint. The sound was not repeated, and Hazel had begun to chaff Bill about a too vivid imagination when within a half mile of the clearing he pulled his horse up short in the middle of a little meadow.

"Look!" he exclaimed abruptly.

"Oh Bill," Hazel called from the bow. "Look!"

fall, they raised an Indian camp on the bank of the river at the mouth of the canon. A ten-dollar bill made them possessors of another canoe, and an hour later the roots of Hazelton sprang up above the bank.

"Oh, Bill," Hazel called from the bow. "Look! There's the same old steamer tied to the same old bank. We've been gone a year, and yet the world hasn't changed a mitte. I wonder if Hazelton has taken a Rip van Winkle sleep all this time?"

"No fear," he smiled. "I can see some new houses—quite a few, in fact. And look—by Jingo! They're working on the grade. That railroad, remember?"

He drove the canoe alongside a float. A few bungers viewed them with frank curiosity. Bill set out the treasure sack and the bag of furs, and tied the canoe.

"A new hotel, by Jove!" he remarked, when upon gaining the level of the town a new two-story building blazoned with a lion sign its function as a hotel. "Getting quite metropolitan in this neck of the woods, say, little person, do you think you

had freshly finished the thick grass, Bill splashed at the trail, then his horse swept the trailer beyond. "Somebody has been cutting timber over there," he enlightened. "I can see the fresh ax work. Looks like they'd been hauling poles. Let's follow this track."

The thin meadow was tilted on the north by a slope of poplars. Beyond that lay another clear space of level land, perhaps forty acres in extent. They broke through the belt of poplars and pushed up south. On one side of the meadow stood a cabin, the fresh peeled log walls glazing yellow in the sun, and lifting an earth-covered roof to the autumn sky. Bill whistled softly.

Along the west side of the meadow ran a brown streak of soil, and down one side of this a man guided the handles of a plow drawn by the strange yokemates Hazel eyes had seen for many a day.

"For goodness' sake!" she exclaimed.

"That's the true pioneer spirit for you," Bill spoke abruptly. "He has buckled his way into the heart of a virgin country, and his breaking sod with a mule and a cow. That's adaptation to environment with a vengeance—and grit."

"There's a woman, too, Bill. And see—she's carrying a baby!" Hazel pointed excitedly.

The man halted his straining oxen and turned his gaze to watch them come. The woman stood a step outside the door, her baby in her arms, another toddler holding fast to her skirt. A thick, bold, short, square-shouldered man was this newcomer, with a round, pleasant face.

"Hello, neighbor!" Bill greeted.

The plowman lifted his old felt hat comically. His face lit up.

"Ach!" said he. "Neighbor. Don't be a fool word in this country vere dere lie no neighbors. But I am glad to meet you. Will you come in for house and rest a while?"

"Sure!" Bill responded. "But we're neighbors, all right. Did you build a cabin about half a mile west of here?"

"That's our place—when we're at home."

"Gut!" The word escaped with the peculiar rising inflection of the Teuton. "I hate say do cabin verre come here, but I like it. Vell, let us to der house so. Id still rest der mule—and ticketh, der cow. Huh!"

He rolled a blue eye on his courageous team, and grinned widely.

"Come," he invited; "me wife be glad."

They found her a matron of thirty, well-fleshed, round-faced Mrs.

The track of a broad-tired wagon had freshly finished the thick grass, Bill splashed at the trail, then his horse swept the trailer beyond.

"Somebody has been cutting timber over there," he enlightened. "I can see the fresh ax work. Looks like they'd been hauling poles. Let's follow this track."

The thin meadow was tilted on the north by a slope of poplars. Beyond that lay another clear space of level land, perhaps forty acres in extent. They broke through the belt of poplars and pushed up south. On one side of the meadow stood a cabin, the fresh peeled log walls glazing yellow in the sun, and lifting an earth-covered roof to the autumn sky. Bill whistled softly.

Along the west side of the meadow ran a brown streak of soil, and down

Established by Franklin in 1784.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Telephones 1381
House Telephone 1000

Saturday, August 31, 1918



Dates Wilcox Flint of Ford automobile fame is out for the nomination of State senator from the city of Cranston.

The draft bill including all men from 18 to 45 will become a law as soon as the President signs the bill. In deference to the labor interests the "work or fight" clause is stricken out.

The German people have not yet learned that their army is being whipped. They are told that the Allied drive is a failure. They will find out to their sorrow soon that they have been lied to by their rulers.

Sunday automobilists have been harassed by the Fuel Administrator. This will take away the pleasure of many millions of people, and incidentally put a great stamp in the income of hundreds of pleasure resorts. There is, however, but one Sunday more in the pleasure season of this year.

It is possible that the President's demand had something to do with it. He requested that no Democrat hostile to him should be nominated for U. S. Senate. On that request Mississippi retired Senator Vardaman and South Carolina rejected Ex-Governor Blease. Two blatherskites that the country may rejoice to get rid of. Two men of a worse stripe could hardly be found.

After July 1st next the entire country is to be "bone dry" till after the war. The Senate so decreed on Thursday without any opposing votes. This probably means permanent prohibition from and after that date. The liquor dealers of the country will do well to look up some other permanent employment at once.

The Allied armies are still victorious and the Huns are getting what they deserve. The British forces have captured Bapaume; the French have taken Noyon and a general advance has been made along the entire Arras-Soissons front. The Yankee soldiers are in it to a large degree.

The Republicans of Michigan have made a good choice for United States Senator in the person of Truman H. Newberry, who was secretary of the navy under President Roosevelt. Newberry served as a naval officer on board the Yosemite in the Spanish War and has been a strong supporter of all war measures in this war. He beat Automobile Ford, the President's "rubber stamp," by an overwhelming majority in the primary. Ford captured the Democratic nomination, but that is probably as far as he will get.

Maine will hold its annual election in a few days and this has always been looked upon as a pointer for the general elections in all the states. Maine now has four Republican Congressmen in Washington, all of whom have constantly and consistently voted for all measures for a vigorous prosecution of the war. There would seem to be no good reason to change them.

The Newport Artillery will observe the anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie on September 10th by a Ladies' Night at the Company's Armory on Clarke street. Following an exhibition drill by the Company, the marksmanship medals for 1918 will be presented. Dancing will be enjoyed until midnight.

The annual meeting of the Perry Monument Association was held on Pen-in-Bay Island in Lake Erie on Monday, the 26th. Seven states and the National Government were represented. The monument is now a fine stone structure, with the exception of the grading of the grounds, which will be done this fall and next spring. It is pronounced by all who have seen it as the finest monument to all America and a fitting memorial to the Rhode Island hero and the brave men from Newport who fought with him and won the glorious victory in the Battle of Lake Erie. The monument lacks one thing, and that is a bronze statue of Commodore Perry in the rotunda, and it is hoped ere long that the friends and relatives of the Commodore will supply that very much desired addition to the otherwise perfect memorial. On August 22 next year occurs the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Commodore Perry and the 100th anniversary of his birth. The citizens of Pen-in-Bay are already preparing for a suitable observance of the occasion.

Women of the club are asked to help prepare for the 100th and the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Commodore. The members of the club are invited to help in the preparation of the services.

Women of the club are asked to help prepare for the 100th and the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Commodore. The members of the club are invited to help in the preparation of the services.

THE FARMER AND THE JITTERY.

An interesting fact brought out by those engaged in framing the revenue bill is that 53.1 per cent of all motor vehicles produced in the United States in 1917 were purchased by farmers. That figure indicates what a large percentage of automobiles are used for utility; in fact it has been estimated by Good Roads and Touring Committees that only one-tenth of all passenger automobiles can be sold to be for pleasure riding. The American Automobile Association is busy collecting data on the subject of what they term "taxation of highways transportation" as applied to the proposed levy on automobiles and gasoline. The information received has been laid before the members of the Finance Committee of the Senate to which the revenue bill will come after it is through the House.

Germany's Oldest Railroad.

The oldest railroad in Germany is one of the shortest in the world. The Ludwic railway, connecting the cities of Munich and Nuremberg, is just three and three-quarters miles long, and has never been extended. It was constructed by Johannes Schaefer, a wealthy hop merchant, the Philadelphia Inquirer tells us. The plan was first published in 1832, and as King Ludwig favored its construction it was named after him. There are about 80 employees. The railroad carries about 4,000,000 passengers a year.

Air Plants.

In some parts of Mexico "air plants" abound. These curious growths are never attached to the soil in any way, but rely for their moisture on the atmosphere. One kind, known as "Spanish's beard" (Mimulus viscosus), attaches itself to telephone wires. Very often the growth becomes a positive nuisance, and it is necessary to send men to clear it away. The "Spanish's beard" has no proper leaves, and in appearance is simply a mass of green gray threads.—*Wide World.*

Ancient Holland Delicacy.

The hams of Holland are still made after the manner of the one left by the Spaniards who cooked this dish over their campfires the day in October long ago when they were driven by the Hollanders over the dykes and out of their country. The stew resembles our "mulligan" of the Northwest and the pepperpot of the West Indies, only the latter has crab meat and dumplings added.

Republican State Convention

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee of the State of Rhode Island, held at Providence August 21st, it was voted to issue the following call:

Resolved, That a State Convention of Republican delegates be held in Infantry Hall, in the city of Providence, on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918,

at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a United States Senator for the ensuing term of six years, and State Officers for the ensuing term of two years, for the election of members of the State Central Committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said convention.

Resolved, That the several town and city committees are hereby requested to furnish addresses of the credentials of the delegates to said convention, and that said meetings be held NOON LATER than Saturday, September 27, 1918, and that the Secretaries of said Primary Meetings be requested to forward copies of the credentials of delegates, with the names of the city or town, to the chairman of the committee elected to the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, NATHAN M. WHITFIELD, Providence, R. I.

Resolved, That the number of the Town or City Committees be called to the meeting to order under the above date, together with the Chairman and Secretary of each meeting, be instructed to certify upon the credentials of the said delegates, who shall present to a regular car or said Town or City Committee.

Resolved, That the Republicans electors of the State of Rhode Island, and all other electors without regard to past political affiliation, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse the same, particularly as outlined in the platform of the party, shall be entitled to vote under this rule in the selection of delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That the several Town and City Committees are hereby directed to the Primary Meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, Vice-Presidents, Representatives to the General Assembly, and members of the National Legislature, and that the general convention to nominate, be held NOON LATER than Saturday, September 27, 1918.

JOSEPH P. BURLINGAME, Chairman.

NATHAN M. WHITFIELD, Providence, R. I.

Resolved, That the number of the Town or City Committees be called to the meeting to order under the above date, together with the Chairman and Secretary of each meeting, be instructed to certify upon the credentials of the said delegates, who shall present to a regular car or said Town or City Committee.

Resolved, That the Republicans electors of the State of Rhode Island, and all other electors without regard to past political affiliation, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse the same, particularly as outlined in the platform of the party, shall be entitled to vote under this rule in the selection of delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That the several Town and City Committees are hereby directed to the Primary Meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, Vice-Presidents, Representatives to the General Assembly, and members of the National Legislature, and that the general convention to nominate, be held NOON LATER than Saturday, September 27, 1918.

JOSEPH P. BURLINGAME, Chairman.

NATHAN M. WHITFIELD, Providence, R. I.

Resolved, That the number of the Town or City Committees be called to the meeting to order under the above date, together with the Chairman and Secretary of each meeting, be instructed to certify upon the credentials of the said delegates, who shall present to a regular car or said Town or City Committee.

Resolved, That the Republicans electors of the State of Rhode Island, and all other electors without regard to past political affiliation, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse the same, particularly as outlined in the platform of the party, shall be entitled to vote under this rule in the selection of delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That the several Town and City Committees are hereby directed to the Primary Meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, Vice-Presidents, Representatives to the General Assembly, and members of the National Legislature, and that the general convention to nominate, be held NOON LATER than Saturday, September 27, 1918.

JOSEPH P. BURLINGAME, Chairman.

NATHAN M. WHITFIELD, Providence, R. I.

Resolved, That the number of the Town or City Committees be called to the meeting to order under the above date, together with the Chairman and Secretary of each meeting, be instructed to certify upon the credentials of the said delegates, who shall present to a regular car or said Town or City Committee.

Resolved, That the Republicans electors of the State of Rhode Island, and all other electors without regard to past political affiliation, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse the same, particularly as outlined in the platform of the party, shall be entitled to vote under this rule in the selection of delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That the several Town and City Committees are hereby directed to the Primary Meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, Vice-Presidents, Representatives to the General Assembly, and members of the National Legislature, and that the general convention to nominate, be held NOON LATER than Saturday, September 27, 1918.

JOSEPH P. BURLINGAME, Chairman.

NATHAN M. WHITFIELD, Providence, R. I.

Resolved, That the number of the Town or City Committees be called to the meeting to order under the above date, together with the Chairman and Secretary of each meeting, be instructed to certify upon the credentials of the said delegates, who shall present to a regular car or said Town or City Committee.

Resolved, That the Republicans electors of the State of Rhode Island, and all other electors without regard to past political affiliation, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse the same, particularly as outlined in the platform of the party, shall be entitled to vote under this rule in the selection of delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That the several Town and City Committees are hereby directed to the Primary Meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, Vice-Presidents, Representatives to the General Assembly, and members of the National Legislature, and that the general convention to nominate, be held NOON LATER than Saturday, September 27, 1918.

JOSEPH P. BURLINGAME, Chairman.

NATHAN M. WHITFIELD, Providence, R. I.

Resolved, That the number of the Town or City Committees be called to the meeting to order under the above date, together with the Chairman and Secretary of each meeting, be instructed to certify upon the credentials of the said delegates, who shall present to a regular car or said Town or City Committee.

Resolved, That the Republicans electors of the State of Rhode Island, and all other electors without regard to past political affiliation, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse the same, particularly as outlined in the platform of the party, shall be entitled to vote under this rule in the selection of delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That the several Town and City Committees are hereby directed to the Primary Meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, Vice-Presidents, Representatives to the General Assembly, and members of the National Legislature, and that the general convention to nominate, be held NOON LATER than Saturday, September 27, 1918.

JOSEPH P. BURLINGAME, Chairman.

NATHAN M. WHITFIELD, Providence, R. I.

Resolved, That the number of the Town or City Committees be called to the meeting to order under the above date, together with the Chairman and Secretary of each meeting, be instructed to certify upon the credentials of the said delegates, who shall present to a regular car or said Town or City Committee.

Resolved, That the Republicans electors of the State of Rhode Island, and all other electors without regard to past political affiliation, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse the same, particularly as outlined in the platform of the party, shall be entitled to vote under this rule in the selection of delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That the several Town and City Committees are hereby directed to the Primary Meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, Vice-Presidents, Representatives to the General Assembly, and members of the National Legislature, and that the general convention to nominate, be held NOON LATER than Saturday, September 27, 1918.

JOSEPH P. BURLINGAME, Chairman.

NATHAN M. WHITFIELD, Providence, R. I.

Resolved, That the number of the Town or City Committees be called to the meeting to order under the above date, together with the Chairman and Secretary of each meeting, be instructed to certify upon the credentials of the said delegates, who shall present to a regular car or said Town or City Committee.

Resolved, That the Republicans electors of the State of Rhode Island, and all other electors without regard to past political affiliation, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse the same, particularly as outlined in the platform of the party, shall be entitled to vote under this rule in the selection of delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That the several Town and City Committees are hereby directed to the Primary Meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, Vice-Presidents, Representatives to the General Assembly, and members of the National Legislature, and that the general convention to nominate, be held NOON LATER than Saturday, September 27, 1918.

JOSEPH P. BURLINGAME, Chairman.

NATHAN M. WHITFIELD, Providence, R. I.

Resolved, That the number of the Town or City Committees be called to the meeting to order under the above date, together with the Chairman and Secretary of each meeting, be instructed to certify upon the credentials of the said delegates, who shall present to a regular car or said Town or City Committee.

Resolved, That the Republicans electors of the State of Rhode Island, and all other electors without regard to past political affiliation, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse the same, particularly as outlined in the platform of the party, shall be entitled to vote under this rule in the selection of delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That the several Town and City Committees are hereby directed to the Primary Meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, Vice-Presidents, Representatives to the General Assembly, and members of the National Legislature, and that the general convention to nominate, be held NOON LATER than Saturday, September 27, 1918.

JOSEPH P. BURLINGAME, Chairman.

NATHAN M. WHITFIELD, Providence, R. I.

Resolved, That the number of the Town or City Committees be called to the meeting to order under the above date, together with the Chairman and Secretary of each meeting, be instructed to certify upon the credentials of the said delegates, who shall present to a regular car or said Town or City Committee.

Resolved, That the Republicans electors of the State of Rhode Island, and all other electors without regard to past political affiliation, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse the same, particularly as outlined in the platform of the party, shall be entitled to vote under this rule in the selection of delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That the several Town and City Committees are hereby directed to the Primary Meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, Vice-Presidents, Representatives to the General Assembly, and members of the National Legislature, and that the general convention to nominate, be held NOON LATER than Saturday, September 27, 1918.

JOSEPH P. BURLINGAME, Chairman.

NATHAN M. WHITFIELD, Providence, R. I.

Resolved, That the number of the Town or City Committees be called to the meeting to order under the above date, together with the Chairman and Secretary of each meeting, be instructed to certify upon the credentials of the said delegates, who shall present to a regular car or said Town or City Committee.

Resolved, That the Republicans electors of the State of Rhode Island, and all other electors without regard to past political affiliation, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse the same, particularly as outlined in the platform of the party, shall be entitled to vote under this rule in the selection of delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That the several Town and City Committees are hereby directed to the Primary Meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, Vice-Presidents, Representatives to the General Assembly, and members of the National Legislature, and that the general convention to nominate, be held NOON LATER than Saturday, September 27, 1918.

JOSEPH P. BURLINGAME, Chairman.

NATHAN M. WHITFIELD, Providence, R. I.

Resolved, That the number of the Town or City Committees be called to the meeting to order under the above date, together with the Chairman and Secretary of each meeting, be instructed to certify upon the credentials of the said delegates, who shall present to a regular car or said Town or City Committee.

Resolved, That the Republicans electors of the State of Rhode Island, and all other electors without regard to past political affiliation, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse the same, particularly as outlined in the platform of the party, shall be entitled to vote under this rule in the selection of delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That the several Town and City Committees are hereby directed to the Primary Meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, Vice-Presidents, Representatives to the General Assembly, and members of the National Legislature, and that the general convention to nominate, be held NOON LATER than Saturday, September 27, 1918.

JOSEPH P. BURLINGAME, Chairman.

NATHAN M. WHITFIELD, Providence, R. I.

Resolved, That the number of the Town or City Committees be called to the meeting to order under the above date, together with the Chairman and Secretary of each meeting, be instructed to certify upon the credentials of the said delegates, who shall present to a regular car or said Town or City Committee.

Resolved, That the Republicans electors of the State of Rhode Island, and all other electors without regard to past political affiliation, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse the same, particularly as outlined in the platform of the party, shall be entitled to vote under this rule in the selection of delegates to said convention.

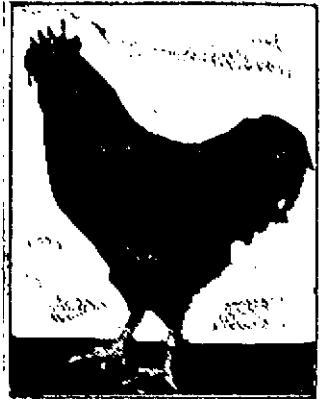
Resolved, That the several Town and City Committees are hereby directed to the Primary Meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, Vice-Presidents, Representatives to the General Assembly



PROPORTION OF MALE FOWLS

One Rooster to Fifteen Hens Is About Right With Larger Breeds, Such as Plymouth Rock.

Birds of the general-purpose class, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, etc., usually require one male to 16 females, depending upon the vigor of the male. Among birds of lighter



Sacred Plymouth Rock Cockerel.

breeds, such as Leghorns, Anconas, Campines, Hamburgs, etc., one male is sufficient for a flock of 20 females.

About ten days should be allowed for the fertilization of the flock by the male. However, in small flocks, such as four or five females, only four or five days is needed.

GOOD MEDICINE FOR FOWLS

On Account of High Price of Permanent Substitute of Potash Substitute Is Sought by Poultry Men.

(Shorts Experiment Station) Many poultry men have been using permanent substitute of potash to prevent the spread of colds and other respiratory diseases. During the past two years this product has risen in price from 80 cents to \$2.50 to \$8 per pound; thus it is not surprising that a good substitute is being looked for.

One authority suggests the use of limestone or copper sulphate which can be used as follows: Dissolve four ounces of the limestone in a quart of water, this to be known as a stock solution. Add one ounce of this solution to each gallon of the drinking water. This can perhaps be well used for a short period, but should not be too long continued.

Furthermore, one ought to use enamel or earthenware vessels, as the copper sulphate solution may produce undesirable chemical changes when used in galvanized pans.

GUINEA FOWL IS PROFITABLE

Large Farms Now Being Established Where Guinea Are Being Raised for Meat Purposes.

Raising guinea fowls in Kansas is profitable, according to N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Kansas State Agricultural college poultry farm.

"Large farms are now being established where guinea are raised for meat purposes," said Mr. Harris. "The eggs are small and consequently are of little value commercially."

"Guinea fowls are easy to raise. They are noisy and good fighters and are not subject to the attacks of hawks."

"There is a good market for guinea fowls. The meat of the young guinea resembles that of prairie chickens and wild ducks. The clubs and stylish cafes use the guinea as a substitute for ducks, prairie chickens, quail, and other game which the laws make it impossible for them to secure."

IMPORTANT EGGS BE TURNED

Comparatively Small Hens Have Trouble in Turning Goose Eggs—Crippled Goslings Result.

Sometimes it is necessary to set goose eggs under comparatively small hens, but have met the statement to the effect eggs in setting cases harder than ever more than on the outside, and you can tell whether or not they are turned over.

If you do not turn the eggs the hens will be crippled unless the eggs are turned by hand.

Hatching Little Eggs.

In raising eggs, it is important that there be good ventilation and insulation for insulation a lower temperature is better than a high temperature. The heat must never get above 100 degrees.

Fun for Little Girls. Give the little girls a few feathers on the ground every day, when the weather is warm.

Benefits of Whitewash. Whitewash your house, house, I suppose, appears more attractive and cleaner.

And Women. "We always have a good time when we go to the beach," says Mrs. Chapman, "but we always go and return home with the same clothes on."

POULTRY

HATCH GESE IN INCUBATOR

Doubtful Whether They Would Do Well in Brooders, Therefore It Is Not Often Tried.

Gosse eggs can be successfully hatched in incubators, but it is not a common practice, because it is doubtful whether they would do well raised in brooders.

Either geese or hens are commonly used for hatching and rearing purposes. If the eggs are hatched by hens or incubators, it would be advisable to add moisture to the eggs during the first week by sprinkling the eggs or nests with warm water. From four to six eggs are usually placed under a hen, and from ten to thirteen eggs under a goose.

If hatched by hens, the hen should be kept confined, and goslings not allowed to go into the water, especially if the water is cold. To be assured of success in raising goslings, they should not be hatched until the grass pasture is fairly good, as grass is their chief diet.

In addition to that they should be fed any of the mashes recommended for chickens or goslings. Special care should be taken in seeing that all of the feed is cleaned up at each meal, as leftover feed is very often a source of disease.

BREAKING UP BROODY FOWLS

Hens Have No Right to Sit and Do Nothing Else While Country Faces Food Shortage.

Eliminate the expense of broody hens. When the fowls have no right to sit and do nothing at a time when the country is facing so great a food shortage, according to Ross M. Sherwood, acting head of the poultry department in the Kansas Agricultural college.

"The average hen lays four to five eggs a week, worth 12 to 15 cents at the present price of eggs," said Mr. Sherwood. "Hens should be broken up as soon as they become broody. It is possible to do not let them sit over night, for a day saved in shutting them up may save two days of their laying period.

"Broody hens should be placed in tiny coops with slat bottoms and kept up off the ground. Too frequently an ordinary box or tub is turned over

Coop for Broody Hens.

them, and as a result they are almost as content to sit on the ground as they were on the nest.

"It is a mistake to start a broody hen. She should be well fed at this time, so that she will be ready to lay when turned out. Avoid fattening the hen while breaking her up. Give a limited amount of grains and a liberal supply of milk and table scraps. Care should be taken to turn the hens out as soon as they are broken up."

WAYS FOR AIRING INCUBATOR

Best Hatchers Are Often the Result of Cooling, Especially During Warm Summer Weather.

One may air the eggs in an incubator in two ways. One method is to air some every day at the night turning, or in the morning, should the temperature be found a trifle high, and the other way is to turn the eggs slowly to inhale fresh air and to confine the real cooling to one or two periods when eggs have been incubated 15 and 17 days and to cool them down until the shells are actually cold. The best hatches are often the result of such cooling, especially in warm weather.

SUPERIOR MASH FOR LAYERS

Good Results Obtained at Maine Station by Feeding Mixtures—Three of Them Outlined.

The Maine station fed the following mash to laying hens with good results:

Wheat bran two parts by weight, cornmeal one, middlings one, gluten meal or dried brewer's grain one, linseed meal one, beef scrap one. The ration might be reduced to wheat bran, corn, cracked meal and beef scrap. Or a fairly good mash can be made of two parts wheat bran, one part cornmeal and one part beef scrap.

Make Study of Fowls.

Select your variety and learn the type that belongs to it, including the colors and markings. There is the same difference in individual dispositions of hens that there is in all other animals.

Water and Grit.

Give the little chicks a grit ration of the ground every day, when the weather is warm.

Benefits of Whitewash.

Whitewash your house, house, I suppose, appears more attractive and cleaner.

And Women.

"We always have a good time when we go to the beach," says Mrs. Chapman, "but we always go and return home with the same clothes on."

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bear

Signature of

Castoria

Farm and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bear

Signature of

DISEASE FACTOR MOST IMPORTANT

Greatest of Difficulties Encountered by Sheep Growers in New England States.

These Who Are Careful About Selection, Feed Well and Provide Sanitary Quarters Buffer Only Small Losses.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

Of the difficulties encountered in sheep raising in New England it is believed that the disease factor is the most important. Some growers have but little trouble in this respect, especially those who are careful about selection, feed well, provide sanitary quarters and keep their flocks in the prime of condition throughout the season, while others report large losses, at times as high as 80 per cent of their entire flocks.

Stomach worms grub in the head, nodular disease of the intestines, and indigestion are the troubles most frequently reported in New England and seem to be the ones to which most loss is due. Skin diseases and ticks are also important and give considerable trouble unless regular dipping is practiced.

Flocks Degenerating.

Much complaint is heard of flocks running out or degenerating, and many breeders say that they have to sell out and start their flocks anew at intervals of every eight or ten years. It is believed that a great deal of the running out of flocks is due as much to worm trouble, which is not recognized as such in many cases, as to anything else.

A change of pasture at intervals of every ten days or two weeks is recommended as a safeguard against worm trouble, though this is not always practicable as New England pastures are located. It is likely that much more could be done by combating this disease by making more extensive use of aftermaths and forage crops in supplementing the regular pastures.

As prevention of infection is the most practical means of handling this trouble, it is important that the breeder inform himself of the method outlined in Farmers' Bulletin 810 in order to be better enabled to cope with it.

Changing Pastures.

A few growers, who already have regular pastures so located as to permit shifting, recognize the advantages

Tight-Bottom Wagon Bed—The Kind That Gave Shattered Wheat—Can Be Used to Advantage in Many Ways—Here the Owner Is Hauling Sugar Beets.

from each wagon in this manner, there would be few of the common hay-rack wagons in use.

The department of agriculture is urging that this year only wagons with tight bottoms having low sides, which will prevent the grain from falling over the edges, be used. They cost comparatively little and require only a few hours to construct. At present prices the amount of grain that this type of wagon box would save would easily pay for its cost.

While it cannot be expected that 2½ bushels a day can be saved in all cases, this amount of loss is not at all unusual.

Whatever the loss may be, it is easily prevented. In case the farmer does not care to spend the time or money involved in constructing a tight wagon box, he can accomplish practically the same result by covering the bottom of the hay-rack with blankets or a tarpaulin, which will catch the grain, and from which the grain can be removed each evening.

TURN WEEDS INTO WOOL AND MUTTON

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Is the fight to control weeds taking up much of your time and preventing you from doing other necessary farm work? If so, keep a few sheep—they consider most weeds choice feed. Instead of being a menace weeds can be turned into profit by this method—made to produce wool and mutton—both greatly needed in the nation's war program. A small farm flock requires little but timely attention, will not interfere with other branches of stock raising, will add to the farm income and be of great assistance in keeping the farm free from weeds.

CONSERVE ALL BURLAP BAGS

Department of Agriculture Suggests Way to Economize in Material Made Scarce by War.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Twenty-one million yards of burlap—a material now growing scarce because of its increased use in trench warfare, food shipments, and because of reduced importations—could be saved if fertilizer dealers would use 200-pound bags instead of the more common 100-pound size. The monetary saving possible in handling the 8,000,000 tons of fertilizers, now shipped in smaller bags, in 200-pound bags rather than in 100-pound sacks would be approximately \$4,000,000. It is estimated.

Bags are not only scarce, but the jute from which burlap bags are made is imported from India, and the shortage of ships has materially interfered with the supply, while the necessity of furnishing bags for the army for trench use will further deplete those available.

The total amount of fertilizer used in the United States annually is about 6,000,000 tons and of this at least half is being shipped in less than 200-pound bags. A shortage of burlap would ultimately reflect on its use for fertilizer bags in view of the priority need for food containers.

It is held necessary that the use of burlap for carrying fertilizers should be cut to the greatest possible extent.

Another way in which burlap can be saved is by the use of second-hand bags of any size. Many of these are on American farms. Dealers in second-hand bags pay from 6 to 15 cents each, depending on size and condition.

Marked.

Mother—"Don't cry, dear. Which one of the naughty boys was it that hit you?" Tommy—"The one with the black eye"—Boston Transcript.

Daily Thought.

It is to hope, though hope were lost.—Mrs. Burroughs.

Marked.

White People Live Longer.

A student who has been devoting his time to the study of longevity says that he has found that white people live longer than black ones.

Based on statement upon data obtained from the various insurance companies of this country.

WAGONS WITH TIGHT BOTTOMS ARE URGED

Loss of Approximately 2½ Bushels Wheat Daily Can Be Saved.

There Is Always More or Less Shattering of Grain While Being Hauled From Piles of Shocks to Bunks or Separators.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

By substituting wagons having tight bottoms or boxes for the hay rack or open kinds which are commonly used, many thousand bushels of wheat may be saved during each harvest season at a very slight expense and no great trouble.

Every farmer knows that in hauling the bundles of grain from the piles or shocks to the stack or separator there is always more or less shattering of grain which finds its way to the bottom of the wagon and is lost through an open bed. If these farmers knew that approximately 2½ bushels of valuable wheat is lost each day

in the capture of the latter pieces alone in East Africa General Booth's army faced worse than those provided by the Germans. This special pest is a small insect known as the "jigger flea."

They are black and reddish, says a writer in White World being a little more than the size of an ordinary pin's point. They "dig in" and take up their abode between the dermis and epidermis and immediately commence to breed. All one fellow in a Jumbo sort of feeling in the affected part, and later a slight inflammation is seen.

This is the time to operate. We learned the correct method of operation from the natives and were invariably successful in removing the flea and its eggs without mishap. To effect this neatly one must split the skin in a cross with the inflamed spot as center, then lift the flap like the back of an unguessed envelope, when the infestation with its thousands of eggs is open to view.

It is then quite easy to remove both, but care must be taken that the bag in which the eggs are contained is not broken, for should there be any left they would speedily multiply and travel through the system. One fellow had over 100 extracted from his feet, while others had to have feet, toes and fingers amputated because of them.

How Boys Caught Fish.

Fishing has been reduced to a science by two boys living in the neighborhood of the North Kansas Avenue bridge over Soldier creek, says a Topeka (Kan.) dispatch. This is how it is done, and the method is not patented:

Two little fellows take a "gumby sack," fill it half full of corn, then anchor it in a deep hole in the creek.

In a few days fermentation sets in and all the catfish, cropple, crawfish and mud turtles in the stream begin swimming for admittance to the sack. The pungent odor or taste of the decaying corn seems to work a charm upon the inhabitants of Soldier creek, and they immediately hold a convention.

Catching them is easy. Just bait your hook with some of the grains of corn out of the sack, or, still better, use a little sweet juice on a piece of stale liver, the boys say. Then enjoy some of the liveliest fishing imaginable.

Why Happiness Is Elusive.

We must remember one thing. It is not absolutely necessary to be happy. It is all very well to talk about happiness, but one of the strange contradictions of life is that we can never find happiness if we search for it. Happiness is elusive. It will escape us, if we seek to hold it. But if we go our way, if we refuse to lose our faith, no matter how weary or how disheartened we feel, we will learn to find happiness in little things, in the reading of a book, in the singing of a song, in the tasks of a dress, in the doing of our work.

It is the last thing indeed that is the real cure for the disillusionment of life that comes to each of us. Work is the great panacea. If we work, and work well, we shall find much to compensate us. And if along the way we choose to pretend that dreams do sometimes come true, who can blame us?

Charles M. Cole,
PHARMACIST,

WICHAMPS HERBET

Two Ounces North of Post Office

NORTHPORT, R.I.

WATER

ALL PERSONS DESIRING TO PURCHASE WATER
PICKED INTO THEIR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS,
SHOULD MAKE APPLICATION TO THE
WATER COMPANY, 1000 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

JOHN NORMAN, PRESIDENT

ASK ANY HORSE

Eureka
Harness
Oil

Craft

Sold by dealers everywhere

Standard Oil Co. of New York

A SAVING SHOCK



Doctor Emma—Your husband, I think, needs a mild shock and then his convulsions will get better.

Mrs. Spendall—Very well. Then I'll tell him I ordered a new gown and hat to match.

REVERSE ENGLISH



Fool—Say, pop, what's an obtuse angle? An obtuse angle is an Englishman at whom you try to explain things.

GLASSES OF BOOZE



Debutante—Have glasses ever helped your sight? The short答答—Sure; when I see out of the glasses everything is brighter.

Tenish! Five days ago when I was working for a coal company the residents of our village reported the districts to be broken before always to send their money, and as large as possible. In visiting the week I discovered the reason. When the traders were doing so we told them down and down for the little boys.—See King T. R. L. R. A. to be seen.

Food in the Far North
I have seen and taste were first
the food in a winter day are stored
in a house in Labrador, Green
land, and Arctic Islands. It is a
long time to be prepared for these. Since
then it is long enough to be
done in a short time. Our food
is fresh and delicious, and as a
result we are very healthy.

Resources of the Jordan Valley . . .



Lake of Galilee at Magdala.

THIS district of Palestine which contains the greatest possibility of rapid development under a settled government is the basin of the Jordan. Here, in this great and unique basin and its tributary valleys, we have abundant water, a rich alluvial soil, and a semi-tropical climate, a combination which under scientific direction should produce astonishing results. For centuries the resources of this region have been neglected, writes Dr. E. W. G. Masterson in the Sphere.

In the north, the fertile plain of the Hula, traversed by the four tributaries streams of the Jordan, is capable with little engineering of receiving irrigation in every part. In some districts at the head of the valley where this has been done, very striking results have been obtained. In this district "red" rice is now cultivated. At the farther end of the plain lies the marshy and shallow Lake of El Huleh. Here probably a good deal of land might be recovered for cultivation by drainage. This was done to some extent a few years ago by deepening the bed of the Jordan a mile or two below the lake, and much marsh land was recovered. To the north and west of the Huleh are splendid corn lands, hence the lake's second name, Bahatet el Khalt, or "Lake of the Wheat."

To the Huleh valley as a whole, grain, hemp, and probably cotton could all be profitably cultivated, while other crops might be planted with poppies for linseed, and with apricot and peach orchards, as is done with similar lands around Israza.

The district of rocky, volcanic hill slopes between the Huleh and the Lake of Galilee is scarcely likely to afford scope for irrigation, but in the great descent of the Jordan, 620 feet in nine miles, there exists an economical source of power sufficient to produce, if properly utilized, all the electrical energy needed for public and private use for many miles around.

To the north of the Lake of Galilee lie the two fertile and easily irrigated plains, El Batash—the Jordan delta—and El Ghoras, or Gennesaret. Of this latter Josephus writes: "Extending along the Lake of Gennesaret, and bearing after its name, like a tract of country admirable both for its natural properties and its beauty. Such is the fertility of the soil that it rejects no plant, and accordingly all are here cultivated by the husbandmen; for so fruitful is the soil that it yields every variety. The vines, which delight beyond other trees in a winter climate, grow here luxuriantly, together with the palm, which is nourished by the rain; and near to these are figs and citruses, to which a similar climate is as suited."

Fruit Supply of Gennesaret
Gennesaret is watered by several streams, some of which in the deep ravines through which they emerge, support groves of lemon, orange, and other trees. They also supply a number of mills. With a proper system the abundant water reaching the plain might be distributed to every part, and the Jordan be thus restored to a condition at least as trifling as that described by Josephus as existing in Roman times. Jewish colonies have already in parts of the district greatly increased for generations. All along the northern shore, where some of the streams feeding the lake are warm, the fishing is specially good; but indeed the waters of the Huleh, of the Lake of Galilee, and of the Jordan itself abound in fish, of which the larger varieties are all edible and palatable. The fishing industry has not yet been exploited for the benefit of the public.

Developing upon the life from such soil and water are several valleys which in their lower reaches contain streams that can be utilized for irrigation, and in their higher parts in many instances rapidly descending toward the Jordan. The water of these streams, even in excess, provides waterfalls suitable for supplying mechanical power. The greatest of these is the Yarmuk valley, to which the Huleh valley branches toward Damascus. This is the Hasmoneum of the Greeks, and since shortly before the valley opens into the main Jordan valley there is a series of hot springs, springs and streams to the east of the Yarmuk, and thence to the Jordan. The greatest of these is the Yarmuk, which is a tributary of the Jordan, and which descends from the Huleh valley through the Jordan valley to the south. These further streams, as well as those of the Jordan, are as yet undeveloped. In Roman times, and in the early part of the Christian era, the Yarmuk was navigable, and the Jordan was used for shipping grain, especially wheat, from the interior of the country to the Mediterranean. The Yarmuk is still navigable, and the Jordan is still used for shipping grain, especially wheat, from the interior of the country to the Mediterranean.

Lost by Freaks.

Found in Street Cars—Boneheaded man's umbrella, white child's mitt, black lady's veil and many other articles. London Street Railway Company.—Reference to the London (Ont.) Free Press.

Unkind Thrust.

Miss Parsons—"Children nowadays don't pay the proper respect to age." Miss Pitt—"I suppose that an old person is a great fool"—Brown Translators.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

LIVE LIKE MISER WORK LIKE HORSE

That Is What Every American
Must Do in Order That War
Shall Be Won

DEMOCRACY BEING TESTED

Victory Over Teuton Despotism a Master of Money and Each Patriot Will Deny Himself All but Necessities That It May Be Achieved.

By HERBERT QUICK.

It has become a common saying that democracy is inefficient. We have often read that it takes a despotism to do things.

The Germans believed that they could win this war and conquer the world for two reasons; first, because, in spite of some things which look democratic, the German empire is a despotism; and, second, because it is the first despotism in the history of the world which has reached a very high point in general physical and mental development. They and many people in the democratic countries believed that they could win against the democracies of the world.

Democracy, they said, would be the devil; despotism the hammer.

Democracy would be the whale; despotism would be the swordfish.

Democracy would be the target; despotism the gun.

Democracy would be the door; despotism the wolf.

Democracy the huge, unwieldy grazing animal; despotism the flesh-eater with fangs and claws.

Surprise for Despotism.

The splendid resistance of Belgium and France, the magnificent rallying of Great Britain to the trumpet call, and the intrepid decision of Italy to join in resistance to the German attack, were the greatest surprise which up to that time had ever encountered by a despot. Before the war had been going on for six months some of the wisest of the cold and cruel minds of Germany began to wonder whether after all the democracies of the world were not too strong to be overcome.

And then came the biggest surprise of the war. The greatest democracy of the world—the United States—slowly began to realize that the whole cause of freedom for the common man, not only in Europe and in Asia, but here in America, were at stake in this war. Slowly the idea began to penetrate the American mind that the machinations of Germany constitute a greater peril to this country than did the issue fought out in the American revolution or the decisive strife of our own war between the states.

America saw at last that if Germany wins this war democracy will have failed; not only the democracy of European countries, but the democracy of the world. There would be nothing left for us through all the future but a losing fight against the most cruel and efficient despotism of all time.

And finally, in spite of our own peaceful history, in spite of our own love of peace, in spite of German lies and German propaganda, and the damnable plots of German spies, the United States acted.

The nation reached slowly for the sword, drew it, and plunged with all her mighty power into this dreadful fray.

And so, on some of the bloodiest battlefields that ever desolated the soil of any country, our splendid American soldiers are bearing the Stars and Stripes to victory.

DEMOCRACY IS PROVING ITSELF EFFICIENT.

They carry the Stars and Stripes to victory alongside the flags of Great Britain, France, Italy and a score of other nations, because they know that they are fighting the old battle of right against wrong, of democracy against despotism, and that if they lose, the whole history of the United States becomes at once as it never was.

Democracy is Proving Efficient.

That is the thing which must strike terror to the hearts of the poisoners, rascals and baby killers of Berlin.

We have met and vanquished the submarine. We are now placing in the field in Europe our second million of men, and back of that second million there is a third million, a fourth million, a fifth million and still other millions of men.

We have shown ourselves efficient in production. We have more than made good our promise to send food to our allies. We have organized our industries for war.

We have firmly resolved that having drawn the sword we will throw away the scabbard and never sheath that sword except in victory.

Victory a Matter of Money.

But this war is a progressive thing. It cannot be won through things we have done, but must be carried on to victory through things which we must do in the future. On one side we see that splendid host of young men carrying our banners in the battlefields of France and Flanders. On the other side we must remember that war, and this war more than any other war which was ever waged, is a matter of food, of shelter, of clothing, of munitions, of weapons, of roads, of engines, of cars, of ships, of hospitals, of medicines, and of everything which gives to our boys in the field that magnificent dash, and vim, and power which has struck the German soldiers with dismay.

In other words, winning this war is a matter of money.

It is a matter of money not only for the treasury of the United States, but for all our allies.

When you buy a liberty bond or a

War Savings Stamp it means money for the United States.

When you pay your income taxes or any of your other contributions to the government it means money for the United States treasury.

But money is only a representative of value and a medium of exchange. Do not look upon your dollar as a mere piece of currency. Do not look upon the United States treasury as a mere repository of your funds.

Our Treasury Upholding World.

The United States treasury today is the god atlas who holds the world upon his shoulders.

It furnishes money to everyone of our allies which needs money. It breathes hope and confidence into any allied army which is losing heart. It puts in the field the great gun which answers the German gun with shot for shot. It keeps our armies going forward instead of backward. It holds the line against the German onslaught.

The treasury of the United States is the power behind our own army and all the armies of our allies.

During the coming year this nation must raise \$24,000,000,000. We have called these loans in the past Liberty loans. It is about time to begin calling them Victory loans. Whatever we call them, however, \$24,000,000,000 during the next year the United States government must have to carry out our great, magnificent and world-saving program. About \$16,000,000,000 of this must be raised by loans, and \$8,000,000,000 by taxation.

If we do not raise this money the United States treasury will have failed, and when the United States treasury fails the war is lost. If the war is lost, democracy is lost—the world is lost.

The raising of this \$24,000,000,000 is a tremendous task. It is the supreme test of the greatness of America.

Must Give Half Our Earnings.

The whole earning power of this country is about \$60,000,000,000 a year; so that out of every \$60 produced in this country during the next year the government must have \$24. The division of our wealth during the next year must be practically on a 50-50 basis with the government.

Now, anyone can see that this thing must be done.

IT MUST BE DONE!

Anyone can see that if we give 50 per cent of all we produce to the government we cannot live as we always have lived.

During the past year or so we have just been scraping up the loose change and handing it to the government to finance the war. We must now go to the very heart of our ability and give until this great piece of financial work is accomplished.

He who pays taxes in whatever form they may rest upon him, must pay, and pay cheerfully, to make up that \$8,000,000,000 which we must raise by taxation.

He who has money must invest it in Liberty bonds and War Savings stamps, so as to furnish his share of that \$16,000,000,000 which the government must borrow.

He who has no money to invest must save, and invest his savings.

Must Become Ever Stingy.

We must become a navy, an economical, a thrifty, a stingy nation towards everything but war.

We must go ragged and shabby.

We must turn and dye and renovate our old clothes.

We must postpone repairs and entertainments.

We must put off the building of the new house.

We must do those things only which are productive of value.

We must economize in motor cars, in gasoline and in all forms of fuel.

We must burn wood where possible. If we burn coal we must sift the ashes.

We must simplify and cheapen our diet.

We must cut out luxuries and things which are unnecessary.

We must have our shoes patched and wear them as long as they will hang together.

We must buy nothing which must be shipped over the railroads, except where necessary.

We must draw our supplies from the nearest point.

We must live like miners and work like horses.

We must regard the smallest economy as of the most tremendous importance, no matter whether we are rich or poor.

We must save electricity.

We must spend our vacations at home.

We must get along without hired help except in case of absolute necessity or for the promotion of production.

We must put nothing savable in the garbage barrel.

We must recover from garbage everything savable put into it.

We must throw overboard all the dead weight of life so that the ship may not sink.

We must strip ourselves to the skin of everything which hampers our movements, so that we may win this war.

This nation during the next year must become an athlete, abjuring every luxury, living on the plainest food, eating nothing, drinking nothing, wasting nothing except that which will make for victory.

Things Injurious to Fish.

The gaunt skeletons of trees which are, so conspicuous in the "coke regions," show the effects of sulphurous gases on vegetation, and the influence of mine water on fish life may be readily imagined. The heavy sediment covers up the gravelly spawning beds, and suffocates the eggs, thus inflicting injury on the fishes at the most vulnerable point. The sawmill is the "deadest foe" of nature lovers. Its in-tiltine may well be the devourer of our forests, and not content with the desolation it has produced in this way on land, it is ruining our lakes and rivers by sawdust.

Are you using more milk products,

milk being one of our most valuable foods?

Are you spending more than your income for food for your family?

Historical and Genealogical.**Notes and Queries.**

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

- Names and dates must be clearly written.
- The full name and address of the writer must be given.
- Marks or initials may be used.
- Write on one side of the paper only.
- In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature of letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1918

NOTES.**NEWPORT SHOPS AND SHOP-KEEPERS**

(Continued)

1763. Samuel and Thomas Melville kept a pewterer's business in a shop belonging to Mrs. Carr, at the corner of Ferry wharf in Thames Street, near the Red Market.

1766. Elizabeth Miller advertises raisins for sale.

1766. Henry Mumford, merchant and Taylor had a shop at the foot of the New Lane two doors north of the Golden Eagle.

1769. Peter Mumford sold loaf sugar at his shop on Thames Street between Cowley's and Ferry Wharf.

1771. Greene kept a sugar house on Taylor's Wharf which was burned down.

1786. John Northam was in the broker business, his office was at his house in High Street.

1786. John Oldfield had a store near the Point Ferry.

1789. Henry John Dwyer had a sugar house on the lower end of Thames Street.

1791. Simon Pease kept a dry goods store near Taylor's Wharf.

1791. Benoni Peckham, a peruke maker advertises "fresh stock of hair" at his shop near the State House.

1791. Timothy R. Peckham, hairdresser, removed from his shop near the State House to the one on south side of Parade, next westward of the Bank now occupied by his brother, Jeremiah Peckham.

1795. James Perry advertises a shop in Thames Street, in the house lately occupied for a postoffice, and next door northward of Mr. John Hudson's.

1791. Printing office of the Mercury removed to the north side of the Parade, near the State House, next door to Mr. Edward Davis's.

1798. Robert Proud, watchmaker, had a shop on "upper end of Parade, near the Court House." In 1764 informed the Public, That being provided with a convenient Room in the Prison House, in Newport, he there carries on the Business of Watch and Clock Making—in the neatest and best manner.

1792. Abraham Reed, advertises hats, at his shop in Ferry Wharf Lane, South Side near Judge Mumford's.

1787. Jacob Richardson, postmaster, advertises Morse's Geography to be sold by him at the Postoffice.

1788. James Rogers had a tailor's business at a shop in the house of Mr. Caleb Gardiner, in Thames Street opposite Dr. Hunter's at the sign of the Freemasons' Arms.

1789. George Rome had a brewery on the south side of the First Baptist Church. Beer was carried in an aqueduct to the court house cellar, where it was fermented.

1795. Jeremiah N. Sands, clockmaker and goldsmith, removed his business from Little Rest Hill (Kingston), to Wickford.

1795. John Cookson Scott had a shop opposite Mr. John Hadman's.

1800. John C. Scott removed to house lately occupied by Mrs. Catherine Milbone a few doors below Carpenter's Wharf. He had English goods for sale.

1795. John Shearman and Ebenezer his brother kept a shop next door north to the Liberty Cap, Coffee House.

1800. Jonathan Simmons had a blacksmith shop in Broad street adjoining George Baker's shop.

1798. Gideon Sisson had a shop at the upper end of Long Wharf.

1798. Sally M. Smith advertises her new shop, two doors northward of the Ferry Wharf, on Thames street.

1798. Wing Spooner had a sail loft at Peleg Wood's wharf.

1798. John Stevens, the stone cutter, had a shop at the north end of Thames street.

1798. John Stratton advertises the removal of his shop on the Parade to a commodious building on the wharf back of the house where he lives, four doors south of the Brick Market.

1798. Fred Sweet (from Boston) advertises the opening of a shop in Penruddick Tilley's house, a little above the Lower Market, opposite Joseph's Lyon's.

1798. Doctor James Taylor & Co. had a medicine store in Thames street, opposite William Langley's.

1798. Robert Templeton, watchmaker from Glasgow, had a shop in Thames street opposite Gov. Wanton's.

1798. John & Lathan Thurston, bakers, kept a shop in the house of James Anthony, on Long Wharf.

1798. Abraham Tilley & Co. had a repository at the north end of the town, opposite the Duck Factory.

1798. William Tilley had a repository on the Hill.

1798. Nicholas P. Tillinghast kept a drug shop in Thames street.

1798. L. Tissot was a waterman from Geneva, who was in partnership with Nicholas Jeffroy.

1798. John F. Townsend had a store at the old Church Lane, off Thames street.

1798. Eleazar Trevett kept a shop in Washington street, in the house of Carpenter Easton, next north of the Shipyard.

1798. J. & J. W. Tracy had an auction sale of drugs at his shop, opposite the wharf of Mr. Thomas Collier.

1798. Joseph Vicker, chemist, removed from shop on Col. Street, Newport, to 15 Cornhill, having little above the base of that street two stories above the ground floor.

1798. George Walker, druggist, had a shop on the south side of the Market.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL FRIENDS' RECORDS

Whereas Peleg Shearman of Newport in the County of Newport in the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence, son of Ebenezer Shearman of Swansea in the County of Bristol and Province of Massachusetts Bay yeoman and Honour his late wife deceased and Phoebe Thurston daughter of Samuel Thurston of Newport aforesaid yeoman & Abigail his late wife deceased. Having declared their intentions before two public meetings of the People called Quakers in Newport and Portsmouth according to the good Order used among them, and proceeding therein after deliberate consideration with regard to the Rightous Law of God in that case they also appearing clear of all the other and having consent of their said Fathers & Relations concerned were approved by said meetings.

Now these are to certify all whom it may concern That for the full accomplishing their said Intentions This Sixth Day of the Eleventh month called January Anno Domini One Thousand and Seven Hundred and Forty Two They the said Peleg Shearman & Phoebe Thurston appeared in the publick Assembly of the aforesaid People & others met at their publick meeting house in Newport aforesaid and in a Solemn Manner he the said Peleg Shearman taking the said Phoebe Thurston by the Hand did openly declare "Friends I desire you to be my Witnesses I take this my Friend Phoebe Thurston to be my wife promising thoro' the Lord's assistance to be unto her a true and loving Husband until it shall please God by Death to Separate us." And then and there in the said Assembly, the said Phoebe Thurston, did in like manner declare as followeth: "Friends, I desire you to be my Witnesses that take this my Friend Peleg Shearman to be my Husband promising thoro' the Lord's assistance to be unto him a true and loving wife until it shall please God by Death to separate us." And the said Peleg Shearman & Phoebe Thurston as a further confirmation thereof did then & there to these presents set their Hands (She according to the Custom of marriage assuming the name of her Husband) and we whose names are hereunto subscribed being present at the Solemnizing of Said Marriage & Subscription in manners aforesaid Es. Witnesses have also to these presents subscribed our names the day and year above written.

Peleg Shearman
Phoebe Shearman
Hannah Wanton
Patience Easton
Rebecca Rodman
Ann James
Walter Rodman
Philip Wanton
Paul Coffern
John Thurston
Benj. A. Thurston
John Thurston
Sarah Thurston
The. Richardson
Jos. Whipple
Gidn. Wanton
Thos. Marks Sen.
John Taylor
Saml. Rodman
Sam'l Dyre
Jona. Bennett
Lathan Clarke
John Easton
Clarke Rodman
John Casey
Sam'l Easton
Clather Peirce
Sam'l Thurston
Ewd. Thurston
James Easton
Jona. Bennett
Christo. Townsend
Benja. Stanton
Edw'd Thurston
Wm. Cornell
Joseph Clark
Mary Easton

QUERIES.

10250. BRIGHTMAN—Henry Brightman bought land in Newport, R. I. in 1718. It was in the vicinity of Honeyman Hill, near Whitehall, the home of Dean Berkeley. Can anyone tell me if there is a Brightman House near there now.—A. T.

10251. DICKENS—Whom did James Dickens marry May 12, 1743? —H. D.

10252. HAZARD—Fones Hazard and Marion Easton were married by Daniel Gould, Justice, Oct. 11, 1792.

Wanted the ancestry of Marion Easton with names of her sisters, if she had any.—G. E.

10253. VERNON—George R. Vernon was the son of William T. Vernon and Sophie (Reid) Vernon, who were married Oct. 14, 1834. Who was the father of William T. Vernon and also who was his mother?—A. R. L.

10254. REDWOOD—Am. and John Wanton were married June 10, 1718. Wanted the names of any children by this marriage.—E. G.

10255. HOLME—Thomas Holme and Mary James were married 1740. Can anyone give me full date of marriage with the issue, if there was any?—O. H.

10256. ALLEN—Can anyone give me any information concerning Stephen Allen? One tradition says he was a whaling captain and was lost at sea, another that he came from Block Island and later returned and died there. He married Watty Ann Whaley, and they had two children, Samuel Jesse and Watty Ann. Samuel Jesse married Alice Almira Clark and Watty Ann married William Tousey. Samuel Jesse and Alice Almira had several children. My father, Jesse Clark, was born at Woonsocket Falls in 1812, died 1892. Was Stephen converted in any way to Elizur Allen?—V. A. T.

Derivation of Word "Prophet"

The Hebrew word for prophet is derived from a verb signifying "to burst forth" like a fountain.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

CALENDAR OF THE FRIENDS'

FOR THE YEAR 1819 WILL BE

PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST DAY OF APRIL,

1819. IN THE FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE,

214 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

BY ROBERT F. LATHAM,

JOHN C. COFFIN,

JOHN C. COFFIN,